VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (*Contd*).

III EDUCATION

Motion 276. (*contd.*)

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കടമ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തന്നെയുണ്ട്. അതിനുവേണ്ടിടത്തോളം സഹായധനം മാനേജരന്മാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ മാനേജരന്മാർ എന്തുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു ഏതുനിലയിൽ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ശരിയായിഅന്വേഷിച്ചു വീഴ്ചക്കാരായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ ഒഴിച്ച് ബാക്കിയുള്ള മാനേജരന്മാർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. യുവജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സമ്പാദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം മാത്രമല്ലാതെ തൻറെസ്വന്തം ആളുകൾക്ക് തൊഴിൽഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും, തനിക്ക് അതിൽനിന്നും ലാഭം എടുക്കണമെന്നുമുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിപല ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ ഏതെല്ലാമെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അവയുടെ ഗ്രാൻറു കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ആക്ഷേപം ന്യായമായ സങ്കടത്തിനവകാശമില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന സൌജന്യധനം ഒരുകൊല്ലംവരെ ഈ മാനേജരന്മാർ തങ്ങൾക്കവകാശപ്പെട്ട വക എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു അപഹരിച്ചുവരുന്നു. പകുതിഫീസു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ രണ്ടുംമൂന്നുംകൊല്ലംസ്കൂളിൽ ഹാജരാകാതിരുന്നാലുംആവക സൌജന്യതുക ചിലവെഴുതി വാങ്ങി അപഹരിച്ചുവരുന്ന മാനേജരന്മാരേയും എനിക്കറിയാം. പതിനഞ്ചും ഇരുപതും രൂപായ്ക്ക് ശമ്പളബിൽ ഒപ്പിട്ടു വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അഞ്ചുരൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാത്ത മാനേജരന്മാരും ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്ക് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറുകൾ നിർത്തുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടപരിഹാരവും ഉണ്ടാകും. അങ്ങനെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം നടത്തുന്ന പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു. മാനേജരന്മാരുടെ സ്വാർത്ഥലാഭത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു നടത്തുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം ധാരാളമാണ്. അതിൽ ചിലസ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറിനപേക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ കിട്ടാതേയും വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരു സ്കൂളിൽ മാനേജരുടെ മകൾ പാസായിവന്നപ്പോൾ അവിടത്തെഒരദ്ധ്യാപികയേ അവിടെ നിന്നും പറഞ്ഞയച്ചതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അവർക്കു ശമ്പളവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഇടവം ഫർ-ാംന്ത-ഡായ

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റക്ററർക്ക ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു പരാതി ആ അദ്ധ്യാപിക കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഫ ൊണ്ഡിസ്ടിക്റ്റിൽ കൊച്ചുമററംഎന്നസ്ഥലത്തുള്ള പ്രൈമറിസ്ക്കൂളിൽ എട്ടര രൂപാശമ്പളം കൊട്ക്കാമെന്ന സമ്മതിച്ച് ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപികയെ ഫ ഫ ൦ ൭ ഇടവം ഫ ൦-൦തീയതി നിയമിച്ചു. ഫ ഫ ഫ ൦ ഇടവം ൭-൦൯ തീയതി വരെ ജോലിചെയ്തു. ജോലിചെയ്തുവരെയുള്ള മുഴുവൻ കാലത്തേയും ശമ്പളത്തുകയും ഒപ്പിട്ടുവാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞയക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തത്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): മാനേജരുടെപേർ പറയാമോ?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): വേണമെങ്കിൽ അതും പറയാം. മി:നൈനാൻവറുഗീസ് കൊച്ചുമററം സ്ക്കൂൾ മാനേജർ, ഫ ൊണ്ഡിസ്ടിക്റ്റ്. അഗ്രീവിഡുപാട്ടി. കെ. എം. അന്ന എന്നസ്ത്രീയാണ്.

The aggrieved party was K. M. Annamma.

PRESIDENT: Continue like that. Do not relapse into Malayalam.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Such managers should be found out and severely punished. Their grants should be taken away. This particular Manager has got a grant of Rs. 17. He has applied for more grant. I think that school does not deserve any grant at all. In such cases, the Director should not be found fault with. It is true that the amount used for grant-in-aid is decreasing. I think it is due to the Director finding out such culprits and punishing them. The present Director is a man who knows almost all the managers personally. He has been in this country, I think, for more than 20 years; and so he will in time find out such evil-doers and mis-appropriators and punish them severely. With these words, I oppose the motion.

(Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar stood up to speak.)

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT. The Honourable Member will do well to repeat that after the member on his legs has finished.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I am in full sympathy with the spirit underlying the motion of Mr. Asan; but unfortunately I am unable to support that motion. Universal and free primary education is both essential and urgent. That has been accepted as an ideal both by the Educational Expenditure Committee and the Educational Reforms Committee. The Educational Expenditure Committee of 1921 recommended that at least 8 per cent. of the gross revenues of the State should be spent upon primary education. On examining the budget for this year, I find that a little over 8 per cent. is being allotted for that purpose, the actual amount provided being

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[Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar]

Rs. 19,70,379, out of which a sum of Rs. 10,70,379 is proposed to be spent on departmental schools and Rs. 9 lakhs on non-departmental schools. Of this latter amount a very small portion may be going by way of grant-in-aid to Vernacular Middle Schools but the bulk of it, barring a few thousand rupees, will be distributed among Primary Schools only. Sir, the present seems to be a very inopportune time for alloting any increased amount under Education. In the budget, there is provision for about Rs. 48 lakhs of rupees for Education and that comes to about 20 per cent. of the gross revenues of the State. Travancore is the country which spends the largest amount on Education and no other State in India, as far as I am aware, comes anywhere near it. The Education Expenditure Committee stated that in order that free primary education might be provided for throughout the length and breadth of the State, a sum of 37 lakhs would have to be spent by the Government. That Committee also suggested that the revenue from income-tax might be ear-marked for expenditure on primary education. That revenue, however, has been rightly merged in the general revenues, and it is not an economically sound proposition to ear-mark it for meeting any portion of the outlay on education. Another suggestion made by that Committee was the imposition of an educational cess, for which also this is an inopportune time.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, can all these things be discussed.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I heard one member say that the Director should compel the Government to devote more money for education. How can he compel Government? He is also a responsible officer and must be aware of the financial stringency under which the Government are obliged to carry on the administration at present. Another member stated that the amount set apart for grants-in-aid to Colleges and English Schools was not necessary. Only a sum of Rs. 12,000 is provided under this item for Colleges and Rs. 45,000 for English Schools. These amounts will be necessary for expenditure under those items and cannot be diverted. On examining the budget carefully, I find that there are several items from which savings may be made and those savings may well be devoted to meet additional expenditure under grant-in-aid to primary schools. For instance, I find a sum of Rs. 750 allotted for the purchase of a Malayalam book. If it is a good book, its purchase is a luxury at present; while if it is a bad book, the money spent will be a waste. These small items of expenditure may be carefully scrutinised and economy effected.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid you have gone a long way from T. A.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): All that I mean to say is that it is not possible to provide anything more than Rs. 9 lakhs by way of grant-in-aid to primary schools. Hence I oppose the motion.

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MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, I now move that the question be put.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the question be put.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): My object in making this motion was to show that, owing to the defects in the travelling of the Director, sufficient attention has not been paid to the grant-in-aid schools and that two difficulties have arisen owing to this fact. One is, as was admitted by the Director last day, that the amount of grants to the grant-in-aid institutions has gone down from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1106 to Rs. 9 lakhs in 1111. Another is that, in the attempt to cut down the amount under grant-in-aid, grants due to many deserving schools have been withdrawn on the ground of financial stringency and subsequently the same order was sought to be supported on inadequate grounds. These are the two points to which I wished to draw the attention of the Government by the token motion. I asked the Director whether, owing to financial stringency, a similar reduction had been made in regard to other items of expenditure in education. He said "Yes." I say "No." In 1107 we find that Rs. 45·14 lakhs the total allotment for education while that for grants to primary education is Rs. 9·72 lakhs. When we come to succeeding years, the total amount of expenditure goes up and the amounts for grants come down. It is a gradual reduction of the amount of grants and a gradual increase in the amount of expenditure. What I have to sumbit is that the Director has effected the cut in the most inappropriate item in the budget. That is my submission. It is observed in the Administration Report of the Education Department for the year 1107 at page 51 that it is high time that the Department should encourage the grant-in-aid schools to a great extent. I will read that portion :—

> "The inability to sanction grant-in-aid consequent on the economic depression has been in many cases an unwholesome check on the enthusiasm of private agencies who could open and maintain primary schools only with Government grant-in-aid. I hope the time will not be very far off when this disability could be removed and encouragement offered to such private agencies."
>
> "The appreciable increase in the strength of the schools goes to point out how far the people have realised the benefits of elementary education offered to them free and how far they have taken advantage of the same in spite of the acute depression still prevailing."

This is from the Report or the Inspector quoted with approval by the Director; and it has thus found a place in the Administration Report. My submission is that he has not been keeping this aspect in view and that he should try to bestow more attention on the grant-in-aid schools in his travels. With these words I, press the motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, Mr. Damodaran Asan in his token motion has raised two issues. One of these issues is a side-issue. It is about temporary and local troubles in the Quilon Division which I explained very fully on Saturday. Certain orders issued by my predecessor in office were misinterpreted by certain Assistant Inspectors in the Quilon Division; and partly on account of that and partly on account of the tempor-

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rary dislocation and confusion caused by the re-organisation of the Inspectorate, certain irregularities occurred; and I assure the House that such irregularities are not likely to arise in future. The reorganised Inspectorate has settled down to work and the grant-in-aid system is expected to work smoothly.

Passing on, there is the far more important and far more difficult problem which the motion has raised, *viz.*, the problem of financing primary education. My friend, Mr. Narayana Pillai, in his own incisive way has given on effective reply. He said that the reason adduced by Government, namely, financial stringency, was a very good reason and we have to accept it and there is no point in sentimentalising over the lot of teachers and managers of primary schools. Mr. Parameswara Aiyar has pointed out that it is not possible with the growing expenditure on Education on the one hand and with the growing need of education on the other for Government to go on spending increased amounts by way of grant-in-aid. I would only like, Sir, to dot the i's and cross the t's of what Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said.

This House is not probably aware that Travancore spends a larger percentage of her total revenues on education than any Province in British India or any other State in India. Sir, in Madras the percentage is 13, in Bombay it is 13, in Bengal it is 14, in the Punjab it is 13, in the United Provinces it is 17, and in Travancore, Sir, it is 19·8.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai in his speech raised the question whether the Government have recognised that primary education is the first charge on Governmental expenditure. Well, I say, Sir, the Budget shows that the Government fully recognises that primary education is the first charge and the primary concern of Government. Madras spends about 42 per cent. of her educational expenditure on primary education, Bombay spends 61 per cent. Bengal spends 15 per cent., the Punjab spends 16 per cent., the United Provinces spend 29 per cent., and Travancore spends 58·3 per cent. if we include Vernacular Middle Schools. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear*). Primary education in Madras includes Vernacular Middle Schools also. So that, Sir, if you look at these figures, Travancore stands only second to Bombay in the whole of India. Therefore the principle that primary education is the first concern of the State is well recognised.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are there departmental Vernacular Schools in the Madras Presidency?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They are conducted by the District Boards; but Government makes a very high contribution towards the expenditure on District Board Schools.

I will now refer to another matter. Only a few days ago some of the important managers of schools waited upon the Dewan and urged the very same demand. I had the privilege of being present on that occasion; and in the course of the discussion, with his very ripe experience of educational policy as the Education Member of the Government of India, the Dewan explained to the deputation that primary education is the first and most important concern of the Government and

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that Secondary Education and University Education must take a back seat. Well, Sir, when that principle has been accepted, it is unfair to condemn the attitude of Government towards education and towards Primary Education in particular. It is necessary that this House should realise that the Government is doing far more for primary education than any other Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member why grant-in-aid was going down when the expenditure for the Department is going up?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : There are several reasons for it. There is, for example, the increase due to the increments of salaries from year to year.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the increment been given this year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) . Primary School teachers are on a scale of pay of Rs. 15 to 18. And when one increment is given to them, the total expenditure goes up by about a lakh of rupees.

But there is another problem. It is not right for the public or for this House to expect Government to go on meeting, out of its own resources, the expenditure for the growing needs of education. It has been shown, Sir, that only about 50 per cent. of our school-going population is———

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Has the Director submitted any scheme to change the present policy?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I am coming to that.

It is only about 50 per cent of our school-going population who are actually in schools. It means there are 50 per cent. more who have to be brought into schools. You can imagine what a lot of expenditure it would mean by way of school buildings, equipment and appointment of teachers, if all the school-going population actually attend schools. Is the Government to bear the whole expenditure? Look at the other Governments. In Madras, out of the total expenditure under Primary Education, the Government meets only 50 per cent., 21 per cent is met by the District and Local Board Funds ; six per cent is met by the Municipalities, and five per cent from fees and 16 per cent from other sources. Bombay meets 61 per cent of the expenditure and the rest of the expenditure is met out of Municipal and District Board Funds, fees and other sources. In Bengal, 33 per cent. of the expenditure on Primary Education is met by Government, in United Provinces 28 per cent., and in Travancore practically 99·5 per cent of the expenditure is met by the Government because the Primary School managements provide only a small contribution by way of building and equipment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is there any comparison between Madras and this State?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Comparison can be legitimately made between every Province in India and every State in India and Travancore, and I am surprised that the member has not realised that Travancore can have no other comparisons to make.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether English Schools and Vernacular Schools in the Madras Presidency are conducted by the Government under Departmental expenditure?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I have already said that the Department contributes about two-thirds of the expenditure for the District Board Schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): And who contributes the rest?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have already explained that.

So the problem arises as to how to finance the educational demand of the State. There are three methods. One way is the levying of an educational cess for the whole State, which the Educational Reforms Committee has suggested. It was not only suggested by the Educational Reforms Committee, but 15 or 20 years ago the Educational Expenditure Committee, presided over by Mr. George, made the same recommendation. But in the present condition of economic depression, the educational cess is absolutely out of question. But when better times return and when there is a revival of trade and prosperity, the question of levying a cess may have to be seriously considered by Government.

Then, Sir, there is the provision in the Education Code for managers of schools to levy fees even in Primary Schools. The Code provides for the levy of 2 or 3 chuckrums as fee for a month in the primary classes. I would like to explore that matter and I propose to ascertain whether the Managers of private schools are willing to avail themselves of this provision in the Code. In that case, they will be able to meet at least a portion of their expenditure.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the Government in favour of that?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Government are not in favour of levying fees in Government schools but there has always been this provision in the Code for the levying of fees in private schools.

Then, another suggestion made by Mr. Thanu Pillai is "why not reduce the rates of grant-in-aid and thus make the grant allotment go a little further"? That is a valuable suggestion and that suggestion will be every seriously considered. The Advisory Board has recently appointed a Sub-Committee to go into this matter and to report on the conditions of service of the teachers in grant-in-aid schools and the revision of the grant-in-aid rules. Three members of this House are members of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Thanu Pillai himself is a

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member of that Sub-Committee. The suggestion whether the grant-in-aid cannot be reduced so that the allotment may serve the needs of a larger number of schools will be seriously considered. That seems to be the immediate available solution for this difficult problem. Apart from that, if funds are required for deserving schools and if the existing funds are not sufficient, I am willing to beg for an additional grant from Government.

As regards the various abuses pointed out by some members and the vagaries of managers, the Department is fully aware of the situation, and when we are looking into the condition of the teachers in aided schools, we propose if necessary, to tighten the control of the Department over private schools.

I hope, Sir, that in view of what I have said Mr. Asan would withdraw his motion.

PRESIDENT : What is the result of the appeal ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*). I am not convinced of the reply by the Director. I press the motion.

PRESIDENT : The motion before the House is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

The motion was put to vote and declared lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARANAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*). Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES—17.

1	Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai	12	Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
2	,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	13	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
6	,, M. K. Janardana Kamath	14	,, Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
3	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	16	,, R. Sivaraman Nair
4	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	17	,, A. Thanu Pillai
5	,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	19	,, N. E. Varughese
6	,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	20	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
7	,, K. A. Narayana Pillai	21	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
8	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai		

NOES—46.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	9	Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
2	,, K. C. Abraham	10	,, M. Mahomed Haneef
3	,, T. K. Alexander	11	,, S. J. Nair
4	,, V. T. Chacko	12	,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
5	,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	13	,, N. John Joseph
6	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	14	,, J. M. Joseph
7	,, Antony George	15	,, T. C. Joseph
8	,, K. George		

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16 Mr. K. C. Karunakaran
17 ,, N. Kesava Panickar
18 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
19 ,, K. M. Krishnan
20 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
21 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
22 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
23 ,, C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar
24 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
25 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
26 ,, C. O. Madhavan
27 ,, K. Madhavan
28 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
29 ,, K. Mahomed
30 ,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
31 Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai
32 ,, G. Nilakantan
33 ,, K. Padmanabhan
34 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
35 Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar
36 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
37 ,, S. Pitchu Aiyangar
38 ,, R. Raman Pillai
39 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
30 ,, K. Sankaran
41 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
42 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
43 ,, P. K. Thomas
44 ,, T. C. Thommen
45 ,, John Whitely Tolson
46 ,, G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—4.

1 Mr. A. Easvara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
2 ,, K. R. Elenkath
3 ,, Srimati T. Narayani Amma
4 Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai

The Mation was declared lost.

Motions 277 to 290.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

277. To Reduce allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

278. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re 1.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR :

279. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

280. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

281. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

282. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

283. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1"
284 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5,'
285. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.'

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

286. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10"
287. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1"
288. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5"
289. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1"

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MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR :

290. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1"

Motion No. 291.

PRESIDENT : I think the next motion is motion No. 291, which is by Mr. R. Sivaraman Nair,

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1"
(To urge upon the Director the necessity for reducing the fees in educational institutions in the State, particularly English and Vernacular Schools).

This motion is also not relevant. At any rate, the Director of public Instruction as the Head of the Department has a voice in the reduction of fees. Therefore the mover can move the motion if he so wishes.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*) : Sir, I move for a reduction of Re. 1 from the allotment Rs. 33,595 for Direction to urge upon the Director the necessity for reducing the fees in educational institutions in the State, particularly English and Vernacular Schools.

Sir, I think it is not necessary to have a long speech to convince this House of the reasons which weighed with me to bring this motion before the House. The only reason which prevailed upon me was that which was repeated here at least one hundred times during this Session of the Assembly, *viz* , the present economic depression. And that question had been discussed threadbare one or two days ago. And the Government member, though half-heartedly, admitted the presence of this all-pervading depression and the question at issue between official members and non-official members was only as to the extent of the depression. And the non-official members by an overwhelming majority have proved this point in their favour and so I do not think it necessary to discuss it long. Sir, the Financial Secretary this year expects from English Schools Rs. 3·6 lakhs, from Vernacular Schools Rs. 2 lakhs and from Training Schools 0·1 lakh. That is Rs. 1·2 lakhs more than the revised estimates for 1110. These figures show clearly that Government do not propose to reduce the fees during the next Budget year.

Sir, for an ordinary man the payment of his boy's fees is more difficult than the payment of his land tax. The other day the Headmaster of an institution was telling me that he had not yet collected even 1/10 of the fees due to him as the first instalment. Sir, times are very hard ; 22·8 per cent. of the guardians of the school going children are farmers, 17 per cent. labourers, 12·4 per cent traders, 11·8 per cent form journalists, astrologers and others. Only the remaining 36 per cent. form Government servants. It can be seen that a large majority of the guardians of the school going-children can't afford to pay whatever the Government demand.

Sir, from the other side of the House. the argument of educated unemployment may be levelled against the case for a reduction of fees. For that my reply is the of the oft-quoted epigram "education for its own sake". No statement is truer than that. That Education should

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be valued at its own value and it cannot be valued in rupees, annas, and pies. More than two-thirds of the things around us cannot be valued in rupees, annas and pies. And this is one of such things. This is the most important of them all.

Another fact which is to be remembered in this connection is the educational policy of the State. It is true that the policy of the State is very progressive and I do not doubt for a moment that it is due to the advanced and progressive policy of the State that Travancore stands today in the forefront of educated India. It is due to the fostering care of the State in the matter of education that Travancore has advanced so much. There is no backwardness so far as Government are concerned in the matter of advancing the educational interests of the people of the State. But what I would pray now is to extend this advanced policy of the State a little further. The ordinary farmer is not able to pay his son's fees and he may not be put into such a difficult situation that his sons may be forced to stop their studies. Sir, the payment of the fees of the school-going children has become very heavy so far as the father is concerned. It is becoming harder and harder day by day. If some concession is not allowed, many of the students, who are attending schools now, will have to stop and discontinue their studies. This will be calamitous so far as the boys are concerned, so far as the guardians are concerned and, above all, so far as the State is concerned.

My prayer is that the fees be reduced by 50 per cent. By 50 per cent. I mean 50 per cent. and nothing less. This reduction should apply to Government schools as well as to private schools. Sir, with these words, I submit this motion for the acceptance of this honourable House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. Sir, the present Director of Public Instruction, as the Chairman of the Unemployment Committee, has told in telling language the extent to which the ryots and the people of Travancore are making sacrifices for the purpose of educating their children. He has said that "it is very pathetic to see the sacrifices made by the ordinary citizen of Travancore to see his children educated". People in Travancore send up their children to educational institutions and their expenditure is not at all in proportion to their income. Whether it is sound economics or not, the fact remains that very great sacrifices are made by the ordinary citizen for the purpose of educating his children. If Travancore can boast of one thing more than another in comparision with other States, it is the advancement of education. For this advancement of the subjects of the State, the ordinary citizen has made a contribution as phenomonal at least as any other part of British India. But the Director, when the compared the expenditure of our State with that of other States in the matter of education, was quite right in saying that our State spends more than any other State in India. But Sir, we were all along going ahead on the vanguard leading the rest of India with regard to

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education. What is the earthly purpose in comparing the expenditure of the other States or of the British Indian Provinces in the matter of expenditure on education? The State has been rightly taking a pride in the expenditure that it is incurring on education. I think it is the result of a defeatist mentality that asks us to satisfy ourselves by a comparison with British India and pride ourselves that we are spending a little more. We are leading India in this respect.

With regard to the necessity of giving relief to the guardians it was accepted by Government last year when they made reductions in the fees. Really they stand in need of relief. That fact was admitted by Government by giving some measure of relief last year. The only question is whether this year circumstances have so changed that the need for relief has vanished. The conditions that were existing last year when relief was given do exist today also and the need for relief is aggravated. And if at all, the conditions are worse and relief should be given immediately. Sir, the agriculturist is not in a position to eke out anything from the bare margin of profit for the purpose of educating his children. And the need for the relief has become all the more imperative at this stage when all their resources are exhausted. It will, therefore, be conceded, Sir, that Government have all along been adopting only the right policy in spending money and more money on education. And, it will be returned to them a thousand-fold by reduction in expenditure on the police, on courts and in various other directions. I am sure the Government will continue that policy and will not lag behind and rest content by making comparisons with less advanced parts of India. I take pride, and I hope this House will also take pride, in the fact that we are still leading the rest of India in the matter of education,

I hope, Sir, that this much-needed relief in the shape of reduced fees will be readily forthcoming from the Government. The people will be very thankful to Government for this. I may point out, Sir, that reduction of school fees is one of the most effective ways of distributing relief to the people without others intervening and taking away a portion. I hope Government will gracefully come forward and grant the reduction of school fees suggested by the motion. With these words. I support the motion.

(At this stage the President left the Hall and the Deputy President took the Chair.)

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla II*): സർ, ഇതും മിതവുംന്യായവുമായ വേറൊരാവശ്യം ജനപക്ഷത്തു നിന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ അപേക്ഷയെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം കേവലം നാമമാത്രമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഫ ഫ ഫ ഫ-ലെ ബഡ്ജറിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിന്നു ന,ന്നു ൦,൦൦൦, രൂപായും മലയാളംസ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിന്നു രണ്ടുലക്ഷംരൂപായുമാണ് ഫീസിനത്ത

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ൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ പക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വം അതേനിലയിൽ തന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന നഷ്ടം ൨,൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ നഷ്ടം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നാമമാത്രമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നാണു എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ അപേക്ഷ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): പ്രൈവറു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സഹായധനത്തിൻറെ തുകക്കൂടി ഇതിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മലയാളം, ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് എന്നീസ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറു അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഫീസ്സിൻറെ സംഖ്യയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു് മാത്രം ഈ സൌജന്യംകൊടുത്താൽ മതിഎന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിനൊടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളുകളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമാണു്. ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കും ഫീസുസൌജന്യം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് തന്നെയാണു് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതിലേക്കു് വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ ഉടനടിനടത്തണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടപരിഹാരാർത്ഥം മറുസൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നു് ജനപക്ഷത്തു് നിന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സമാധാനങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സ്വീകാര്യയോഗ്യമായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ലാൻഡു് റവന്യൂവിൽ ഇളവു് ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ ലാൻഡു റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞസമാധാനം കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരിൽ വച്ചു ശതമാനം പേരും അഞ്ചു രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞസംഖ്യ കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് കരമിളവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിമിത്തം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് സാരതരമായ ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്നുമാണു് എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഫീസിളവുകൊണ്ടു് ധനികനും നിർദ്ധനനും ഒരുപോലെ സാരതരമായ പ്രയോജനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാ

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ണ്ട്. ധനികനെന്നോ, നിർദ്ധനനെന്നോ ഉള്ള വത്യാസം കൂടാതെ എല്ലാ വരുടേയും കുട്ടികൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈകാരണംകൊണ്ടും ഫീസുസൌജന്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുകാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തെ പ്രധാനമായിപരിഗണിച്ചു ഫ ഫ ഫ ഠ -ൽ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഫ ഫ ഫ ഫ -ൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ രൂക്ഷതക്കു കുറവു വരുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ യാതൊരു ന്യായവുമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്കു നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും അടുത്ത വർഷത്തിലും ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തിൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം മാത്രംപോരാ ഈ ഉപക്ഷോപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള അൻപതു ശതമാനം സൌജന്യവും അനുവദിച്ചു തരേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധി ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി പറയുന്നതു് നെല്ലിനു വില വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള കാരണത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ്. ആ ഒറക്കാരണം തന്നെ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ വാദത്തെ ശക്തിമത്താക്കിതീർക്കുന്നതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നെല്ലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സെൽഫ് സഫിഷ്യന്റ് അല്ലെന്നും രണ്ടു കോടി രൂപായോളം വിലയുള്ള നെല്ലു പ്രതിവർഷം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നും കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. നെല്ലിനു വില വർദ്ധിച്ചു എങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ വില കൊടുത്തു തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ അന്യരാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും നെല്ലു വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ തൻമൂലം സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനവും വർദ്ധിക്കുകയേ ഉള്ളു. ഏതു മനുഷ്യനും തന്റെ മറ്റു തരത്തിലുള്ള നിത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളെ കുറയ്ക്കാമെങ്കിലും ഭക്ഷണത്തെ കുറയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലല്ലോ? കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ അയക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു ഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ പണം കൊടുത്തു അന്യരാജ്യത്തെ നെല്ലോ അരിയോ വിലക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിനാൽ നെല്ലിനു വില വർദ്ധിച്ചു എന്നുള്ള കാരണം തന്നെ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു പ്രധാനകാരണമായി തീരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അൻപതു ശതമാനം തന്നെ കുറവു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കും ഗ്രാന്റുസ്കൂളുകൾക്കും ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആ ഇനത്തിൽ എത്ര രൂപാ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവു വരുമെന്നു പറയാമോ?

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MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): എത്ര ശ്രമപ്പെട്ടാലും കൂടുതൽ ചിലവു വന്നാലും അൻപതു ശതമാനം ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ചിലവിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള കണക്കു കൂട്ടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I support the motion. The Director of Public Instruction, in his eloquent and instructive speech, referred to the very large proportion of expenditure incurred by the Travancore State compared to other States and Provinces in the matter of education. Sir, I am of opinion that we have been getting the desired and well-merited benefit from such expenditure. I would like to quote some figures to show that we stand foremost in the matter of education. My figures relate to 1932. The percentage of literates in Travancore was 12·7, whereas it was only 6·2 in Madras, ·96 in Bombay and only 4·4 for the whole of India. This is certainly due to the far-sighted and benevolent policy purused by Highness the Maha Raja and his illustrious predecessors towards their subjects in the matter of education. Although, during all these years, the number of school-going children has been steadily growing, there has been proportionately no such increase since the days of the present depression. In the case of the children of the tenant class particularly, the number has actually gone down. While it was 1,28,226 in 1108, it dwindled down to 1,01,303 in 1109. In spite of the depression, there has been an increase in the case of children of teachers, lawyers and other classes among the guardians and parents of school-going children. I should, in this connection, point out, Sir, that a very large proportion of our expenditure on education goes towards collegiate and high school education, which is centred in urban areas. I would therefore urge upon the attention of Government to give their whole-hearted support to this motion which is intended mainly as a relief to the peasant-parents of the school-going population.

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*): Sir, I oppose the motion. I should have whole-heartedly supported this motion; nay, I would have gone further and recommended the abolition of all fees in all institutions both departmental and private, if my personal wishes only were consulted. For, who would not like to have free education in school and college? But, it is not of what we wish to have in our personal capacity that we should speak, but what we should recommend to the Government as responsible representatives of the people. In that capacity, there is no doubt that we should attack the present motion as unsound for, a reduction of the fees, either temporary or permanent would be disastrous to Travancore education. Fortunately, if proof were wanted for this contention, it lies ready to our hand in the shape of the disastrous consequences of the temporary 20 per cent. reduction in fees effected last year owing to the depression. It was mentioned in the session, last January I think, that the 20 per cent. fee reduction involved the departmental schools in a loss of over Rs. 2½ lakhs, while the difficulties caused to the aided managements were

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beyond description. Many schools were tottering. Salaries were in arrears and ruthless cuts had been effected. The Government was unable to find money to run its own schools or to render aid to the private managements, with the result that a supplementary grant was demanded by the Director in this Assembly itself for compensation to aided schools that were affected by the fee reduction, and we ourselves granted it. Why make this reduction again?

In this connection, let me point out another fact. The fee reduction affects the girl schools more than the boys' schools. I refer to the aided schools of course. The fee for girls is three-fourths of the fee for boys. Hence the receipts from the girl pupils are less, while the salaries to the teachers and other expenses remain the same as in boys' schools.

Those who are interested in the welfare of Travancore education therefore will not advocate the reduction of school fees, which is in all conscience lower than in other parts of India. To make a reduction is therefore unsound and would close down most private schools and render it impossible for the Government to walk into the breach and start schools of its own.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി കൂടുതൽ പറഞ്ഞു സഭയുടെ സമയം വ്യയം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതികളെ പരിഗണിച്ചാണ് ഫീസുസൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചു തന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതി അന്നത്തെക്കാൾ യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും വ്യത്യാസപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ വർഷത്തിലും ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചു തരേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയവായി ആലോചിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ അനുവദിച്ചു തന്നതു പോലെ ഈ ആണ്ടിലും ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചു തരണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o' clock.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M.

NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, took the oath and signed the rolls.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I heartily support the motion before the House.

A resolution similar to the motion before the House came up for discussion last time and this House passed that with an overwhelming majority and the country is grateful to the Government. Though they have not accepted the resolution *in toto*, they have at least accepted the principle and afforded some relief by way of a partial reduction in school fees. That partial reduction in school fees has really given an

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[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

impetus to education in the country. In most of the educational institutions, as a result of the partial reduction of fees, we find today a slight increase in the average number of students. When this question came up for discussion last time, I gave expression to certain sentiments; and the very same sentiments I would like to express this time also. I am surprised to find that an honourable lady member opposed the motion. Her opposition is primarily based upon the fact that, if the school fees are reduced, most of the girls' schools will be affected adversely.

Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony stated that, if a reduction is made in the school fees, it will be to the detriment of girls' schools. I believe her fear is concentrated mostly upon private girls' schools. There is a solution for that. Sir, as I expressed on the floor of the House last time, I would this time also say that, if a reduction in school fees is to be made, a reimbursement should be made to private schools. Out of a total number of 3,749 institutions in the State, Sir, 2,690 institutions are run by private managements. Of course, there are a few institutions which are self-supporting. But I must say that most of these institutions depend for their maintenance to a large extent upon the fee income, and if the fee income is reduced these managements would be handicapped to a considerable extent. The solution for that difficulty is that some grant by way of reimbursement of a fair proportion of the losses to aided and unaided schools may be given by the department. With this request, I heartly support the motion before the House.

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*); Sir, though I am in entire sympathy with the principle underlying the motion and with the motive that has actuated the member to plead for a reduction of fees through a cut motion like this, I am sorry I cannot give my unconditional support to this motion, for the simple reason that the motion before us does not intend to give relief to all the parties concerned in the matter; by which I mean to say that, while the plea for reduction of fees is intended to give relief to the parents of the pupils, it means loss and hardships to the private agencies who had played and who are still playing a great role in the field of education. The reduction in fees is going to jeopardise the very existence of the private enterprise that has been carried on in the field of education. I should not be misunderstood to be wanting in sympathy towards the parents of ryots to whom the relief is intended. Sir, the very term 'reduction of fees', if we go on saying 'reduction of fees, reduction of fees', sounds in my ear like a death-knell to private enterprise in the field of education. Last year, Sir, a resolution was carried in this House and the Government was kind enough to allow reduction of fees. I know what amount of hardship and what amount of financial difficulty it caused to some of the managements. All the managers who were running high schools in the State, one and all of them were landed in financial difficulties. I know the number of representations they made, the amount of waiting

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upon the Government, upon the Dewan, the Director and so forth, and if this is going to be repeated, I am afraid, it is going to smother all private enterprise in the field of education.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഫീസ് സൌജന്യംനിമിത്തം എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു നഷ്ടമായ തുകയുടെ പരിഹാരമായി ഈ സഭയിൽനിന്നും കുറെ പണം അനുവദിക്കുകയും അതു വീതിച്ചു തരികയും ചെയ്തില്ലേ?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : I am sorry I am not well conversant with Malayalam. If anybody would interpret, I shall give my answer.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : Is the member aware that, when the allotment of a sum for distribution to private agencies that suffered on account of the reduction of fees was discussed in this House, the House agreed to make the allotment?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : Yes, Sir. I am very thankful to the Government and to this House for that allotment. It is true that last year full compensation was made to private managements for the loss of income they incurred on account of such reduction of fees. But what I say is that I cannot give my unconditional support to this motion before the House. I use the words 'unconditional support'; and the word 'unconditional' I emphasise again. If sufficient assurance is forthcoming from the Director of Public Instruction on behalf of Government that the same kindness would be repeated in future, by which I mean that if full compensation is paid to all the managements who incur loss on account of such heavy reduction of feas, then, Sir. I would even vote for 75 per cent. reduction of fees. But, as it is, I am afraid, Sir, I cannot give my unconditional support. I repeat that, because it is going to mean hardship and loss to the management and I know that in a particular case the manager of a big institution gave an ulimatum to the teachers, 'Either you should accept 15 per cent. reduction of salaries or I will close down the school.' It was the one or the other and the manager would not allow the teachers to wait in deputation on the Director of Public Instruction. A very bad situation was therefore caused and such a situation was therefore caused and such a situation, Sir, will certainly arise in the future also if reduction of fees is allowed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What was the result of the ultimatum?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : The Government came to the rescue and promised to pay full compensation and the manager withdrew his ultimatum.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know the attitude of the teachers on that occasion?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : Before they decided anything, Government came to the rescue and promised to pay compensation to the management. What I want to say in this House is that the members should stop and ponder over all the aspects of the question

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[Mr J. M. Joseph.]

before they give their support to this motion. The private management has been all along a partner with Government in the field of education and it is a matter of common knowledge that the private management has made splendid contribution to the advancement of education in the State. Imagine the financial burden that will fall on the shoulders of Government when all the private institutions will go out of existence as a result of the reduction of fees. So, I ask the House to stop and ponder over all the aspects of the question before they give their support to the motion.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*) : Has the member any objection if the reduction of fees is confined only to the Government institutions?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : That is left to the Government. I have no word to say in regard to that.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*) : I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. As we all know, the present economic depression is unprecedented in its extent and immensity and those whom this depression has hit very hard are the poor ryots who form the bulk of the guardians of our pupils. Many of them find it exceedingly difficult to have their sons and daughters educated; and I know many instances where even promising students had to discontinue their studies. I am sure the number of students in the schools and colleges would have been much larger but for the present economic depression. Under these circumstances, a temporary reduction, by 50 per cent. of the fees in schools and colleges will be a step in the right direction and it will be welcomed by all sections of the people. I trust the Government will find their way to sanction this modest demand.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I move that the question be now put.

The question was put and the closure motion was declared carried.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, as the result of the token motion that was moved during the last budget session by Mr. Asan, Government went into the whole matter and reduced the rate of fees for the last school year in all schools. They reduced the rates in Vernacular Middle Schools by about 25 per cent. In English Schools, in the Preparatory Class, they reduced the rates by about 33 1/3 per cent. In the Middle School forms, first, second and third forms, they reduced the rates by about 25 per cent. and in the High School they reduced the rates by about 15 per cent. As estimate was made of the loss incurred by Government and by private schools as a result of this reduction. Government lost a little more than a a lakh of rupees by way of direct fee income from Government institutions. In aided and unaided private institutions the loss was estimated at Rs. 1,13,395. This estimate, Sir, was for half the school year, because the reduced rates came into force only in Kanni last.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : What was the exact loss to aided institutions which was compensated by Government?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) . Rs. 38,644, for which I came for a supplementary grant during the last session. That is the estimated loss for all aided private schools. That includes the estimated compensation to aided schools which are receiving maintenance grants and which are proved to be working at a deficit. We have not yet given compensation to unaided schools. Their accounts are being audited and certified copies of the audited accounts are being received in my office at present. We have yet to find out how much compensation will have to be paid to the unaided schools; and I may have to come before the House for another supplementary grant for compensation to un-aided schools. That is the situation so far as the last year is concerned.

Even taking the proposition that the reduced rate of fees should continue throughout the school year, the financial consequences from the point of view of Government and from the point of view of private schools, will be very very serious. The loss of fee income for a full school year on the basis of the reduced rates will be Rs. 2 lakhs and odd. For Vernacular schools it will amount to about Rs. 90,000 for a full year. Thus the total loss of fee income for all private schools will be about Rs. 3,40,000. The loss of fee income in Government schools will be a little more than a lakh.

Sir. I do not deny that, as in the case of the land revenue remissions, some little relief has been given to the parents of school-going children.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is this concession given with or without discrimination of the capacity to pay?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : These rates apply without any discrimination.

As I was saying, the total loss on account of the reduction in the rate of fees will be about Rs. 3,40,000. Though only a small concession has been given to the parents of school children, the loss to Government and private schools is far too heavy. The financial loss involved in continuing these reduced rates as a regular feature in the Education Department is disproportionately heavy compared with the small measure of relief obtained by the parents of children.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I ask whether the relief can be confined to Government schools only as suggested by one of the members?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I think, Sir, there will be an outcry if it is confined to Government schools, 50 per cent of the children are in private schools. And two-thirds of the schools are private schools.

The consequences of a reduction of fees will be very far reaching. In my humble opinion, which I express with all due deference to this House, such a policy may be very popular but it is short-sighted. If private institutions are not compensated for loss of fee income, they will be involved in very serious financial difficulties : they will be driven to the necessity of starving equipment and of starving their teachers. Is it

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[C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

right for you or for me to allow our children to be in schools where equipment is starved and the teachers are on starvation wages? The education of our children in private schools will suffer as a result of such a policy.

The demand now is for 50 per cent. reduction. The financial consequences of such a reduction will be not serious but disastrous.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What will the total loss come to?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have not made a full calculation. We have now reduced the High School fees by 15 per cent. You can imagine what the consequences will be if the fees are reduced to 50 per cent. And my friend Mr. Joseph demands an assurance from the Director that full compensation should be given. I can give him so such assurance. Last year because the reduction was only for a temporary period—four months—the House was willing to grant such compensation for aided schools. But now I shall have to come to the House for compensation for all schools for a full year. I fear the House may turn it down.

MR. P K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I want to know whether this House wanted that reduction in the case of private schools and aided schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the last occasion there was a reference to that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Do private schools grant any reduction of the school fee at all?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes. These are regulation rates.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Don't they get more than the reduced rates because there is compensation?

MR. C. V CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They do not get more, They get compensation.

Already, Sir, as the result of economic depression and financial stringency, we have reduced the rates of maintenance grants for private schools. For boys' schools it used to be 50 per cent. Now it is 33 1/3 per cent. For girls' schools it used to be 75 per cent. Now we have reduced it to 50 per cent. If on the top of the reduction of this maintenance grant we throw another financial burden, it is not the management that will suffer, but it is the poor teachers who will suffer. Therefore, before the House accepts this motion for reduction of fees, they must consider it carefully. It will be extremely unfair to refuse similar compensation to private schools.

As I have already submitted that is not a very wise policy. It may be a popular policy. Every one of us who has been bestowing any attention on this problem of education feels that crowds of people who are unfit for higher education are flocking into our schools. The Educational Reforms Committee strongly recommended that vigorous steps should be taken for diverting boys to other

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channels; and proposals for vocational bias schools and alternative courses are now on the tapis. The whole problem is how to discourage boys from rushing into our schools. When that is the situation, why go and give an artificial stimulus to the process that is already going on by reducing the rates further? That is a very serious problem. The gravity of it must be seriously considered before the members support a motion of this kind. When this token motion was considered at the last Budget Session, my predecessor in office was willing to consider a small reduction in the Vernacular school fees and a small reduction in the lower forms of English Schools. But he was totally opposed to any reduction of fees in High Schools. My position is very much the same. I cannot honestly support any reduction of fees in High Schools. Primary education should be free, I admit. But all other types of education should be paid for. And the rates that are now fixed are rates which I consider to be reasonable. If you reduce the rates both the Government and the private institutions will suffer. We shall have to starve our equipment. I want money in the Education Department for a hundred and one urgent purposes. We have to re-build dilapidated school buildings; we have to provide new equipment. When we were discussing the last motion, I said that I wanted money for grants to aided primary schools. If you reduce the fees, Government will be forced to stint expenditure under all heads in the Education Department. And not only shall I fail to get additional funds for necessary and emergent expenditure but even provision that has been made for certain important items may be reduced. It is not at all fair to the private managements to refuse to give them the compensation that is due to them. Not full compensation : at least 50 to 75 per cent of the compensation will have to be given to them; and that will be a very serious encroachment upon the revenues of Government. I would therefore very strongly urge this House to throw out this motion.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): May I take it, Sir, that the Government are willing to consider the reduction in the case of the lower classes of Vernacular Schools?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have only three minutes more.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That may be considered. It is proposed to restore the old rates of fees from Chingam next year.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Will the old rates be restored in the lower forms of English schools next year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, Sir. The question of reducing the fees in Vernacular Middle Schools will be considered.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether the reductions sanctioned during the last school year will be continued during the next school year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It will be continued during the first three months of this school year.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Will the question be considered again after the first three months?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, Sir.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): May I know why Government cannot allow private institutions to collect fees at the old rates?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The time is almost up.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It will be very unfair to the parents. There are areas where there are no schools other than private institutions. In such cases, full fees will have to be paid. The House will not approve of some people being made to pay more and others less. Considering that 50 per cent. of our children are in private schools, 50 per cent. of the pupils will have to pay more.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*): I press the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The time allotted for this Demand has expired. Therefore this motion and the remaining motions lapse.

Motions 292 to 375.

The following motions lapsed for want of time :—

MR. M. N. NAIR:
292. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:
293. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,505 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKER:
294. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:
295. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:
296. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:
297. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:
298. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR:
299. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR:
300. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:
301. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:
302. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:
303. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKER:
304. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:
305 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,505 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI:
306. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

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MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :
307. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33.595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :
308. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :
309. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :
310 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :
311. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :
312. To reduce the allotment of Rs.33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :
313. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 33,595 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :
314 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,595 for Direction by Rs. 5

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI :
315. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,588 for Direction by Rs. 10

MR. S. J. NAIR :
316. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,588 for Direction by Rs. 2

MR. S. J. NAIR :
317. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,588 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR :
318. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,588 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :
319. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,588 for Direction by Re. 2

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :
320 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :
321. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 5

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI :
323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,36,977 for Inspectors by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :
324. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,36,977 for Inspectors by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :
325. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6.000 for Inspectors.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
326. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for Inspectress by Re. 1

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR :
327. To omit the allotment of Rs. 600 for Assistant Inspectress.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :
329. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,422 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

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MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :
330. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,422 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :
331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,422 for Controlling Agencies by Re 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :
332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,422 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
333. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,750 for study leave and lodging allowance to one Assistant Professor

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
334. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,750 for study leave and lodging allowance to one Assistant Professor.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM :
335. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,140 for His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science by Rs. 10

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
336. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,140 for His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :
337. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,140 for His Highness the Maharajah's College of Science by Re 1

MR. R. SAMBASIVA SASTRI :
338. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,940 for study leave and lodging allowance to two Lecturers

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
339. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,940 for study leave and lodging allowing to two Lecturers.
340. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,316 for His Highness the Maharaja's College for Women by Re. 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :
341. To omit the allotment of Rs. 12,000 for grant-in-aid to private colleges.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI
342. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,86,154 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
343. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,04,514 for English High Schools for Boys by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :
344. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,04,514 for English High School for Boys by Re. 1

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :
345. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,04,514 for English High Schools for Boys by Re. 1

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
346. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,275 for stipends to two teachers for higher studies.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :
347. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,50,780 for General List of Graduate Teachers by Re. 1

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

348. To omit the allotment of Rs. 45,000 for grant-in-aid to Private English Schools.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM:

349 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,42 603 for English School Education by Rs 3

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

350. To reduce the allotment of Rs 8.42,603 for English School Education by by Re. 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

351. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,00,000 for grants-in-aid to private Vernacular Schools by Re. 1

MR N. JOHN JOSEPH :

352. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,71,073 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

353. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,71,073 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

354. To reduce the allotment of Rs 28,71,073 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

355. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for boarding charges etc., by Re. 5

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR :

356. To omit the allotment of Rs. 9,637 for Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR ;

357. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,936 for Text Book Committee.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,926 for Text Book Committee by Re. 1

MR. K. SANKARAN :

359 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,936 for Text Book Committee by Re. 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

360. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for aids to orphanages by Re. 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

361. To omit the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for compensation to private managements on account of the loss due to reduction of school fees.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

362. To omit the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for compensation to private managements on account of the loss due to reduction of school fees.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

363. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 90,100 for grants to recognised private schools for extending the scheme relating to fee concessions to backward and depressed classes by Re 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

364. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,54,500 for grants-in-aid by Re. 1

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

365. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for members of the Fee Concession Committee by Re. 1

MR K. R. ELENKATH :

366. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for travelling allowance to members of the Fee Concession Committee by Re. 1

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MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

367. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for travelling allowance to members of the Education Advisory Board by Re. 1

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE:

368. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for travelling allowance to members of the Education Advisory Board by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR:

369. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Rs. 2

MR. S. J. NAIR:

370. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Rs. 2

MR. S. J. NAIR:

371. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR:

372. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR:

373. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR:

374. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Rs. 2

MR. S. J. NAIR:

375. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,69,866 under Demand III by Re. 1

The Demand under Education for Rs. 47, 69, 866 was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND IV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING ACCOUNT OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND INCLUDING PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,58,717 under Demand IV—General Administration excluding Account Office and Legislative Bodies and including Public Service Commissoner.

***Motion No.* 376.**

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly by Re. 1.

സർ, ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ളിസെക്രട്ടറിക്കുള്ള ര,൪ ൦ ൦ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ളിക്കും ശ്രീചിത്രസ്റ്റേറ്റുകൌൺസിലിനും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം സെക്രട്ടറിമാരുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സഭകളിൽ പാസ്സാക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയങ്ങളും നിയമങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അനന്തര നടപടിക്രമം ശരിയായി നിർവഹിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കാദ്യമായി പ്രതി

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